

be formed with a beveled edge, and set its edge will not project beyond the location of the point at which a horse injure himself by this kind of brushing depends on the rate of speed he is driven. When travelling at a walking gait, or slow he may brush the fetlock joint. When a little faster he may brush on the shin, upon hock, a faster rate of speed may him to brush his knees, and, in a few cases, as high up as the arm. Few horses get in tight shoes brush themselves in this and when they do, the injury is not of a nature by different kinds of boots have been used and used on horses that brush in this to prevent them from injuring themselves. A demonstration has shown that many are not only useless, but injurious. are useless, much as they do not protect part or parts that are liable to be injured; and injurious from the fact that many of chafe the parts upon which they are applied, further, by interfering with the motions of muscles, tendons, and joints. When boots are well made, fashioned after best patterns, and properly applied, much is derived from their use; but when we can their use, we curtail expenses, lessen for injury, and permit the blood vessels, and joints, to perform the natural motions unrestrained. All trainers who have and an experience in the art of training better with naming, know that, by proper and weighting much of this kind of can be prevented. The shoe that is generally recommended, and that was commonly used before toe-weights were invented, is formed by making that part of the shoe that is attached to the outside of the foot heavier than the inside. Practical illustration has shown that, when a horse wears weight on the outside, i.e., lateral part of his feet, than on the inside, either by one of the above-named kind of shoe, or by use of toe or side weights, that it causes the foot to travel wider, and the foot upon which placed to be carried when the horse is in further out from the opposite leg than it when the weight is equally distributed over the foot, or around its wall. This of movement is, no doubt, caused by the influence that gravitation and centrifugal force exercises over the weight, when in this position on the horse's foot. The of shoes above named cannot be formed so produce any material change in the horse's without making it weigh from 24 to 30 lbs. This weight of shoe must necessarily much thicker in the web than a 12 to 14 shoe, which may be used to produce this in connection with the toe or side weight, quently the heavy shoe creates more bulk part of the foot that produces the injury, not only objectionable on that account, but be condemned for the many other bad which it is likely to produce when used. The toe and side weights were invented, I frequently compelled to use this kind of and take the chances on the good results it produce over-balancing the many bad liable to occur. For some six years experience in the use of side weights, I am fully convinced that are far superior to heavy shoes when used cases that require to carry weight to develop speed, and regulate their gait, and more particularly when used on horses that brush skin and knees. My conclusions regarding any advantages that toe and side weights when properly applied to the feet of over heavy shoes when used on horses brush in the manner above described have been jumped at, but have been reached by cal demonstration, and are based on the following facts: The first place, it is a self-evident fact that a 30 ounce shoe must be thicker in the than a 12 to 14 ounce shoe, consequently a thick shoe must necessarily increase the of the foot, in that part which produces injury, to a greater extent than the thin shoe does. Some horses that brush the part of the knee-joint may be caused to the foot in passing above the joint, by applying a little more weight to the foot than that they carry when they hit the knee, and means may be caused to pass without ing or injuring themselves. In a case of and, it is at once evident to any thinking that the horse must necessarily lift his higher to pass over or clear the joint when a thick shoe on it than he would otherwise to do with a thin shoe on it. This that the light thin shoe has an advantage over the thick heavy shoe in cases of and.

with, by the aid of mature judgment, good results will be produced by their use. But when I remember how many men would be trotting horse trainers before the public today, I am not astonished when I hear of bad results being produced by the use of toe and side weights. Trainers, these days, spring up like mushrooms, and such trainers are about as useless as some of that class of plants. A young man rubs a trotting horse in a certain locality a season. The next season, in another locality, he springs up a trainer, and if he possesses a smooth tongue and plenty of cheek, he is liable to get plenty to do. Cheek is usually well developed in this class of trainers. Occasionally one of this class of trainers get hold of a natural or matured trotter, and has drawn out for him by said horse, a reputation, and in some instances soon becomes noted as a skilful driver. A hybrid of this species may, like a similar cross with the horse, be useful for certain kinds of work, but will never do for general purposes. I am frequently reminded, by this class of trainers, when I see them riding around the track, of monkeys that I have seen riding around a circus ring. When a monkey, well dressed, seated behind a well-trained horse, enters the circus ring, he presents a very respectable appearance, and frequently gets great applause from the audience. That part of the audience that does not know that it is a trained horse that the monkey is riding behind, that the horse knows more than the monkey, may conclude that the monkey is a first class driver. Those that know the facts of the case are liable to have a different opinion with regard to the monkey's abilities. Under similar circumstances the would-be trainer frequently enters the trotting ring. When well dressed, and seated behind a well-educated trotter, he presents a very respectable appearance, and frequently gets great applause from the spectators, especially from those that don't know that it is a natural or well-educated trotter that the would-be trainer is riding behind, and more particularly when they are not cognizant of the fact that the horse knows more than the man behind him. Many conclude that the man is a first class driver, but those that are better acquainted with the man are liable to come to a different conclusion. I had an opportunity to witness some of the performances of a trainer of this class during the summer of 1874. While stopping at the Cleveland Driving Park, an old man of many years' experience with trotting horses, who had charge of a horse that said trainer was driving, told me that said trainer could not properly harness and hitch a horse to a sulky, much less put on a horse necessary boots. Frequently he got the boots upside down when attempting to put them on the horse. To be concluded next week.

Wrestling.

CHRISTOL AND BAUER.

Messrs. Andre Christol and Theband Bauer gave an exhibition at St. James Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., on the 8th inst., of what is termed the "Græco-Roman" style of wrestling, but which bears a close resemblance to what, in former times, was known as the "rough-and-tumble" sort of thing. To the uninitiated it appeared that the wrestlers went in "promiscuous"—taking hold of hands, hugging each other around the body, rolling over on the floor—Bauer on two occasions throwing his antagonist over his head, a la Haulon brothers and other gymnastic performers, &c. The audience was rather slim in point of numbers, and the "match" was of short duration, as Mr. Bauer was obliged to take the train for New York. Christol was declared the winner, having gained the second and third falls—Bauer taking the first.

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citizen of Charleston, South Carolina. Also that bright spirits of the "Grayboard" kind cannot tarry here forever and temper the cold air of a hard, driving world.—*Tu f. Field and Farm.*

DEMISE OF A WONDERFUL HUNTER-MAN.

A Yorkshire correspondent of the Sporting Gazette writes that Mr. John Carr, who died last week at Grimesthorpe, near Sheffield, at the rare old age of 93, who was a most extraordinary person, who from a very early age displayed such an ardent liking for field sports, particularly the chase, that he kept up the character until within a very few years of his death. At the juvenile age of seven John Carr took part in his first run with the Fitzwilliam, under the old Earl, when that celebrated pack was, as it has been more or less up to the present day, the pride of Yorkshire hunting men. After this the boy, who was of good parentage, though unfortunately not overburdened with "the means that make the mare to go," used regularly to join in the Earl's runs, and his litho figure has been familiar to at least three generations of sportsmen connected with the Fitzwilliam Hunt. When he was some forty years of age his passionate devotion to the grand old sport procured for him the post of huntsman of the Ecclesfield Harriers, which he held for a long time, and was greatly liked. Wonderful stories are told of his powers of endurance. Once while out with the harriers on Attercliffe Common the dogs ran among some growing oats, and Carr had great difficulty in getting them out again. This was in the early part of the season, and while he was waiting he observed an unusual number of conveyances driving towards Doncaster, it being the glorious morning of the St. Leger. He made no more to do but started off on foot, got there in time to see the race, and walking back to Crabtree, where he lived, arrived there the same night, having got over a distance of nearly sixty miles—a performance of the present day all their time to beat. It is stated on the best authority that on one occasion old John ran forty miles in six hours with the Fitzwilliam, and it was no uncommon thing for him to run thirty miles in a day. He followed the Fitzwilliam for nearly eighty years, and until a few days before his death he was able to walk fifteen miles a day with ease. He was a very temperate man and had a strong objection to riding in conveyances, having only journeyed in train once in his life, and then only three miles, after which he declared that he had had quite enough, and kept his word. He died at peace with all, and no man ever enjoyed his life more thoroughly in his way than old John Carr, of Grimesthorpe.

A SILK-SPINNING FISH.

There is a mollusk—the *pinna* of the the Mediterranean—which has the curious power of spinning a viscid silk which made in Sicily into a textile fabric. The operation of the mollusk is rather like the work of a wire-drawer, the substance being first cast in a mould formed by a sort of slit in the tongue, and then drawn out as may be required. The mechanism is exceedingly curious. A considerable number of the bivalves possess what is called a *byssus*, that is a bundle of more or less delicate filaments, issuing from the base of the foot, and by means of which the animal fixes itself to foreign bodies. It employs the foot to guide the filaments to the proper place and to glue them there; and it can reproduce them when out away. The extremity of the thread is attached by means of its adhesive quality to some stone; and this done, the *pinna*, receding, draws out the thread through the perforation of the extensible member. The material when gathered is washed in soap and water; dried, straightened, and carded—1 lb of coarse filament yielding about 8 ozs of fine thread, which, when made into a web, is of burnished golden brown color. A large manufactory for this material exists in Palermo.

The above are the first shipments out of a lot of 600 head bought from Mr. J. P. Wiser, of Prescott, for shipment to the English market, and are decidedly the finest and heaviest lot of cattle ever fed in the Dominion, being mostly three and four-year-old steers, and weighing nearly 1,700 each. Mr. Wiser has been for many years an extensive feeder of cattle, feeding yearly upwards of 1,000 head. We understand that to him and Mr. McShane is due the credit of being the pioneers in the shipment of Canadian beef cattle to England, (against a strong feeling of prejudice there), and it will be remembered that the first shipment of cattle from Mr. Wiser's establishment, of some 90 head of steers, 1,600 average, were lost in the ill-fated Vicksburg. The venture so unfortunately commenced has now grown into a trade of enormous proportions. In addition to his cattle feeding and distillery, Mr. Wiser is owner of the Rysdyk Stock Farm, of 600 acres, on the St. Lawrence, half a mile west of Prescott, on which he has over 100 head of the finest trotting stock in the Dominion, and will compare favorably with any in the United States. Here is the home of the famous trotting stallion, Rysdyk, purchased for this establishment at a cost of over \$10,000, also the celebrated stallion Phil Sheridan, sire of Commonwealth, Adelaide, and many other fast trotters. The stables are in charge of Mr. H. W. Brown, whose experience in similar establishments in the United States, eminently fits him for the position.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE GAME FOWL.

This noble bird is coming into favor again in all parts of the country. Some years ago Asiatics were all the rage, and a breeder of games was almost placed outside the pale of respectable poultry fanciers. But now a reaction has come, and the neat, graceful, plucky game is gaining in favor on the great, clumsy, awkward Brahma and Cochins. Of course circumstances have much to do with our choice of chickens. The man or woman with but a small town lot wishing to live at peace with near neighbors can find nothing better suited to such surroundings than the quiet, inoffensive, non-flying, "heathen Chinese," Brahma or Cochins. We have kept, and profitably, too, the Asiatics, where no other fowl could have endured the close confinement, and we yet have our old, lazy, clumsy Brahmas that are always content, provided they have plenty to eat. But to the lover of fine poultry, who keeps poultry for pleasure and recreation, the game fowl is especially adapted. It is true, he needs more range than most fowls, but then he is such an admirable forager that it costs comparatively little to feed him. Games are good average layers of very fine flavored eggs, and for table use, there is nothing in the line of domestic poultry so delicious as a plump, juicy game chicken. As mothers, the hens have no equal, being industrious in scratching for a living, and fearless in defending the brood from common foes. For this reason they are just the thing for planters, farmers and others who have hawks and birds of prey infesting their homes. Some object to games because they are quarrelsome. Well, they are not as harmless as doves, generally, but by having the cockerels grow up under the rule of a courageous old warrior, with roomy yards and large runs, there need be but little fighting or quarreling.

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whip-hand, the Frenchman being at a length behind Lord Falkenburgh's and behind the leaders were Thunderstone and the Valtella colt. The colors of Monier in the early stage were seen well up on the right in company with Kingsclere, the absolute being Strachino, who was wide on the right by himself, and in a corresponding position on the left behind Chamant and Monk was Warren Hastings. In much about the order the lot ran to the 1 Y C winning post, where, to the honor of his friends, Monier was seen at a yet to be in difficulties, while here Strachino also began to draw near his horses. On the head, Warren Hastings and Kingsclere were already tailing off. With reference to the leading division, Monachus was still running along in company with Brown Prince, who close up was Monk, Thunderstone and Silvio, Chamant also being handy with them, and this was the state of affairs as they came to the Buries, where Monk, Thunderstone and Valtella colt withdrew from the front, and Silvio took third place, with Chamant taking side with Strachino, being wide by him. If also looked up, Monier, Kingsclere, and Warren Hastings new looking, especially in the rear. As they came down the hill to the dip Monachus resigned his lead, and Brown Prince and Silvio held but a trifling advantage of Chamant, who was going well within himself. Before reaching the flow Strachino was finely settled, and after just here brought Chamant to the front, and caught the American, who had always been second, third, and Silvio made a gallant effort, the race was really over, as directly that he shook up his mount, he drew to the front without an effort, and won in a canter by a length from Brown Prince, with Silvio next, three-quarters of a length off; then came clear of these, the Valtella colt, Monachus, Monk, and Thunderstone, in the order named, with Strachino several lengths off next, in front of Monier and Warren Hastings, with Kingsclere last. Time, as taken by Baneau's chronograph, 1 min. 50 sec.

NAMES CLAIMED.

CASHIER.—I claim the name of Cashier for my bay stallion, four white feet, and white strip on nose, sired by Sherman, by Columbus, dam by Ethan Allen, Cashier's dam sired by Alexander's Abdullah, dam a thoroughbred Red Eye mare, foaled Aug. 18, 1874. Also.

RECORDED.—I claim the name of Recorder for my dark brown stallion colt, foaled April 15, 1875, no marks, sired by North Star, by Jay Gould, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Recorder's first dam by Wilkes's Blucher, second dam by Blossom, by Jay Ogden's Messenger, by imp. Messenger.—N. P. WOOLLEY, Ogdensburg, N.Y., April 30th, 1877.

MAH.—I claim the name of Mars for my chestnut colt, foaled May 2, 1874, by Gen. Sherman, by Young Columbus, dam J. M. M., by Superb, by Ethan Allen; Superb's dam Mischief, by Harris's Hambletonian, dam of Jennie, by Vermont Hambletonian.—W. VAN VALKENBURG, Ogdensburg, May 7, 1877.

CANINE.

A GOOD WINNER.—Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ont., at the New York Dog Show last week, was awarded the 1st prize in Class 1, champion English setters, for his dog Leicester, beating some noted English entries; also, first prize for his bitch Dart, the best champion English setter bitch, and first prize for Paris, as the best imported English setter dog. Mr. Smith's kennel was one of the main attractions of the show.

PURCHASE.—Mr. F. B. Farnsworth of Paris, has purchased from Mr. Knox of Pittsburg, Pa., the imported Field Trial bitch Livy.

DOG SHOW.—Ald. Piper is at present engaged in making preliminary arrangements for an extensive dog show which he proposes to hold in this city on Dominion Day. The proceeds of the show will be devoted to some of the city charities.